

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,228.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 31. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On MONDAY Evening, April 1.
WILL BE PRESENTED,
The Historical Play of
KING HENRY IV.
WITH THE
HUMOURS OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
To which will be added, a Farce, called, The
APPRENTICE.
Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken of Mr
GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

Freehold Qualifications.
A numerous and respectable meeting of Landholders, held at Edinburgh the 20th March current, Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Balmain in the Chair.—The Meeting having taken into their consideration the late decision of the Court of Session, with regard to nominal and fictitious qualifications, are of opinion, that although the said decisions do in some measure redress a part of the grievances complained of, in so far as they put an end to one species of nominal and fictitious qualifications, yet they fall short of affording the remedy proposed by the bill adopted by the former meetings of Landholders, which went to a total abolition of all freehold qualifications created by life-rents or wadsets of superiority.

The Meeting are further of opinion, that nothing short of a total abolition of all votes upon naked superiority in fee as well as in life-rent, and confining the privilege of voting to the real proprietors of lands holding of the Crown, can completely remedy the grievance complained of, and restore the bench of the law of Scotland to its primitive and constitutional state.

The Meeting therefore resolved, to avail themselves of the present favourable situation; and instead of confining their views solely to the abolition of life-rents and wadsets of superiority, as they thought it prudent to do while that species of votes had the sanction of the courts of law, to endeavour by every constitutional means in their power, to obtain an alteration of the law relative to the election of members to serve in Parliament for the counties of Scotland, to the following effect:

1. That no superior, whether in life-rent, wadset, or fee, shall have a right to vote, unless he has also the property of the lands, except in the case after mentioned.

2. That every person in fee in, and in possession of both the superiority and property of lands holden of the Crown, valued at 200 l. Scots in the cess books, shall be entitled to vote.

3. That where lands are holden of a subject superior, it shall be lawful for the proprietor to apply to the Sheriff of the county where the lands lie, for the purpose of having a valuation put upon the superiority, which valuation shall be made by a jury of fifteen landed gentlemen, each of them possessed of lands valued above 200 l. Scots in the cess books, the superior who holds the lands immediately of the Crown being always made a party to such valuation, and upon tendering to the said superior the price so fixed by the jury, and his refusing or declining to accept of the same, and dispose of the superiority to the vassal, the vassal shall in that case be entitled to be enrolled as a freeholder, on consigning in the hands of one of the banks, the value of the said superiority, and producing evidence that he is in fact and in possession of lands holding of a subject or subjects, the superiorities of which have been so valued, and a legal tender and consignation is made to the superior or superiors, and that such lands are holden by said superior of the Crown, and are of the valuation above required, and also that the said lands do produce to the said vassal annually at least 50 l. Sterling, over and above the feu-duties and casualties payable to the superior.

4. That all Crown vassals who draw of feu-duties above 10 l. Sterling annually, free of all deductions, shall have a right to vote, till such time as the vassal holding such lands, shall pay such feu-duties, shall have procured the same to be valued, shall have tendered and assigned the same in manner above mentioned, and shall also have in consequence thereof been enrolled, after which the vassal as having the superior interest in the lands, shall have the sole right of voting.

5. That all the above resolutions to be inserted in Edinburgh newspapers, and to be transmitted to the several counties, to the consideration of which it is also submitted, Whether on account of the proposed lowering of the qualification, any additional votes should be given to persons possessed of estates of and above the valuation presently required to entitle them to vote.

Household Furniture.
THERE is to be SOLD, on Tuesday first the 3d of April, in the second floor above the open to the East of the Bridge, Leithmarket, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all sorts, consisting of mounted beds, feather-beds, blankets, chairs, tables, chimneys, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention.
The sale to continue till all is sold off.

Household Furniture.
THERE is to be exposed by public roup, on Tuesday the 3d April 1787, in that house in Montecith's Close, lately possessed by Mrs Cockburn, a GREAT VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. Mounted Beds and Curtains, Down and Feather Beds, Blankets, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Drawers, Tables, China, Silver Plate, and China, a handsome Table Clock, and Time Piece; all sorts of Kitchen Furniture; a Jack.
Roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.
Mrs DALGLEISH and SON Auctioneers.

JOHN MOIR
DEOS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has just now received a fresh assortment of TEAS, and a good stock of SPIRITS, which he is selling at his Shop, below the head of the Old Assembly Close, at the following prices, viz.

1. d. 1. d.	2. d. 3. d.
Bohea Tea, per lib. 2. 0	Fine Souchong, 3. 6
Ordinary Congo, 3. 0	Very fine Swedish ditto, 6. 0
Mulling ditto, 3. 6	Genuine malt Whisky, (per gall.) 3. 6
Good ditto, 4. 0	Good ditto, 3. 0
Superior ditto, 4. 6	Ditto ditto, 2. 6
Old Souchong, 5. 0	
Best old Rum, Brandy, and Gin, at the lowest prices.	

Wines of all sorts, in pipes and bottles, at the same prices.

He has also just received a quantity of Fruit, which he is selling at the usual price, with Sugar to suit customers at 10 l.

He begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the favours he has already received, and to assure them, that, by keeping goods of the best quality, and the most reasonable prices, he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours.

He has a few cases of *Jardin d'Almonds*, and *Lisbon Wines* in pipes, on consignment, which he sells reasonably.

TO THE PUBLIC.
GEORGE SWAN, Merchant, re-
spectfully informs his friends and the public, That he is determined to dispose of his whole stock of Silver Plate, Jewellery, and Hardware, &c. &c. by Lottery, in terms very beneficial to Adventurers.

In this Lottery there are,
1 prize of L. 13 13 0 2 prizes of L. 1 3 0
3 prizes of 7 7 0 30 prizes of 1 1 0
12 prizes of 3 0 0 20 prizes of 0 13 0
16 prizes of 1 0 0 68 prizes of 0 9 0
11 prizes of 1 10 0 175 prizes of 0 6 0

First drawn, 11. Last drawn, 11. 4 s.

The capital prize is an elegant Silver Tea-pot and Flat, two Shagreen Cakes, with a dozen Ivory Knives and Forks, and six silver Table Spoons in each; a handsome Eight Day Clock, with a Mahogany Case.—All which may be seen at his shop by such as incline to adventure. The other goods consist of Silver Watches, Silver Shoes, Kneer, and Stock Buckles, Silver Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongues, and Punch Ladles, Gold Seals, Lockets, Rings, and Breast Pins, Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, with many other articles in the hardware too tedious to enumerate.

Tickets 5 s. each, may be had at his shop, head of Car-rubber's Close; and Schemes gratis.
N. B. Not two blanks to a prize.

This Day is published,
(Price 1 s. which will be returned after perusal at any time, purchase or not; or deducted off the first order, of whatever value, at C. Elliot's, Parliament-square, and at his warehouse, first floor below the entry to the Mound, Leithmarket.)
C. ELLIOT'S
Catalogue of Books for 1787;
Comprehending the Library of ALEX. S. STUART of Duncarn, Esq. and many others, together with all the new books, in a variety of bindings, all priced, low for ready money.

The object of such sales being to sell quantities, on which account the books are put below the shop prices.

Sale of Houses in Fishrow.
TO be SOLD in the house of Andrew Kedzie, vintner in Musselburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of April next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon, That TENEMENT of LAND, consisting of two floors and garrets, lying on the north side and fronting the high street of the village of Fishrow; with the Bake-house, Loft, Stable, Barn, and other offices behind the same; and Yard, or Area to the north thereof; all as presently possessed by Alexander Cockburn, baker.

The title-deeds, (which are clear) and articles of roup, are in the hands of Richard Prentice, solicitor at law, Heriot's Bridge, to whom application may be made for particulars.

AT an Adjourned Quarter Session of the Justices of the Peace of the shire of Edinburgh, held this 28th day of March 1787.
PRESENTED REPORT of the Committee appointed by the Justices to make out the proper interlocutor upon Mr Sheriff Cockburn's petition, whereof the tenor follows; the Committee are of opinion, That the following ought to be the terms of the interlocutor, viz.

THE Justices of the Peace for the shire
of Edinburgh, met at their quarter-sessions, the 28th day of March 1787, having taken into their consideration the petition presented to them on the 10th instant, by Archibald Cockburn, Esq. Sheriff-depute of the county, and having also considered the minutes of the Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the said county, of date the 29th of November 1784, likewise the minutes of the Heritors of said county, dated the 29th April 1786, with the indenture of the said heritors of the 10th of this present month, with the two decreets obtained before the Court of Session by Adam Bruce, as trustee for the creditors of Alexander Reid, and by Mess. Haigs and Company, against the Freeholders, Heritors, and Inhabitants of the said county; and also, having duly considered the statute of the 1st of George I. libelled on in the said decreets, against the Freeholders, Heritors, and Inhabitants of this county, with the statute of Queen Elizabeth therein referred to, the Justices are unanimously of opinion, That the sum of One Thousand Thirty-Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Nine Pence Sterling, decreed by the said decreet to be paid to Adam Bruce, trustee upon the sequestrated estate of Alexander Reid, in name of damages sustained by the said Alexander Reid by the riot libelled, and also the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Four Pounds Seven Shillings and Sixpence decreed by the said decreet, at the instance of Mess. Haigs and Company, with the sum of Two Pounds Four Shillings and Sixpence, laid out upon the part of the county, in their defence, in the process at the instance of Adam Bruce, together with the sum of Sixty Pounds Sterling, which will be necessarily incurred in levying the said money, amounting in whole to the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Nine Pence Sterling, being a debt due by the whole Heritors, Feuars, and Inhabitants of this county, the same ought, in the first place, to be assessed on the whole Heritors and Feuars of this county standing on the cess-roll thereof in the month of June 1784, according to the rate and proportion of their respective valuations in the cess-books; and the Justices hereby assent the same upon the said Heritors and Feuars accordingly; and find, That the said Heritors and Feuars, upon payment, are entitled to relief of one half of the sums so assessed, and to be paid by them, from their respective Tenants, Cottars, and Inhabitants, at the rate, and according to the proportion of the several rents payable by such Tenants and Cottars to the said Heritors and Feuars respectively: And decern and ordain the said Tenants, Cottars, and Inhabitants, to make payment thereof to the said Heritors and Feuars accordingly: And for the more easy levying the said Assessment from the said Heritors and Feuars, they recommend to and require the Collector of the Land-Tax for the said county, to lay on, levy, and exact from the Heritors of the said county the sums before mentioned, in the same proportion as the Land Tax for the present year shall be laid on, levied, and exacted: And decern and ordain the said Heritors and Feuars to make payment to the said Collector of the several sums assessed on them respectively. Declaring always, as it is hereby declared, That this assessment on the Heritors, Tenants, and others before mentioned, shall not be construed to extend to include such persons as were not Heritors, Tenants, Feuars, Cottars, and Inhabitants, within the said shire of Edinburgh, upon the 4th and 5th June 1784.

(Signed) JOHN RUSSEL.
WILL. CHA. LITTLE.

Which report being read to, and considered by the meeting, they unanimously approved of the Report, and ordained the same to be printed and distributed, and copies thereof affixed upon all the toll-bars and church-doors within the county; and to be published twice in all the Edinburgh newspapers.

(Signed) JOHN RUSSEL. Preses.
Extracted from the Minutes of the Quarter Sessions, by W. LOCKHART Clk. Dep.

Sale for Ready Money only.

Continues on SALE at the shop, east side of Bridge-Street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr ROBERT LAIDLAW.

THE Whole Stock of GOODS, consisting of a very complete assortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, Ladies Cloths, Second, Forreths, Hunters, very fine Elastic Striped Cloths, Livery Cloths, Calicines, Wiltons, and German Serges.

Rich Gold Striped Velvets, Silk, and Mullins, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Vests.

Printed Quiltings, India Twines, Bagatelles, Linens, and a great variety of other Stuffs for ditto.

Black and Coloured Velvets, rich Sattins, patent and common Florintines, Denims, Thickets, Lallings, and many other Stuffs for Vests and Breeches.

Fashionable cocked and round hats.

A variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Stockings, fine white Cotton, Thread, and Worsted ditto. Handkerchiefs, Muscades, and many other articles, purchased from the manufacturers within their 12 months.

N. B. The hours of sale are from ten to three o'clock, till all are disposed of.

Retailers and purchasers will find their goods considerably below the current prices, and well worth their attention.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY.

DR AITKEN, on Wednesday the 2d
of May, at one o'clock afternoon, in his Theatre in Surgeons Square, will begin his twenty-sixth course of Lectures on Anatomy and the Theory and Practice of Surgery. Fee Two Guineas.

On Monday the 7th of May, at ten o'clock forenoon, he will begin his twenty-sixth course of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. Each pupil is entitled to a copy of Principles of Midwifery, as a text-book. Fee One Guinea.

N. B. A perpetual ticket for both the above mentioned courses is four guineas.

During the second week of May he will begin a course of lectures for Midwives. Fee Three Guineas.

The Edinburgh Living in Hospital is open for the reception of women near delivery, as usual.

These courses will be finished by the end of July; and the winter ones will be begun by the first of November.

Private courses as usual.

PUBLICATIONS.

1. **PRINCIPLES of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY,** with practical remarks, chiefly in surgery, illustrated with 56 quarto copperplates, many of the figures of the natural size, in two vols 8vo. 9 s. in boards.

2. **PRINCIPLES of the THEORY and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY,** in one volume 8vo. with 30 folio and quarto copperplates, exhibiting the parts, their uses, diseases, and the obstetrical instruments new and improved, third edition. 6 s. in boards.

3. **A SYSTEM of ANATOMICAL TABLES,** with their explanations, one volume 8vo. 5 s. in boards.

4. **OBSTETRICAL TABLES,** representing the puerperal anatomy, physiology, and instruments, in one volume 8vo. 4 s. in boards.

5. **SYSTEMATIC ELEMENTS of SURGERY,** second edition, one volume 8vo. 6 s. in boards.

6. **ELEMENTS of PHYSIC and SURGERY,** in two volumes 8vo. 12 s. in boards.

These books are sold by Mess. Cadell and Murray, London; and Creech and the other booksellers, Edinburgh; and at the Theatre.

Edinburgh, March 30. 1787.

Meeting of the Heritors of the Parish of St Cuthbert's or Westkirk, for Statute Work.

IN terms of the late statute "For regulating and rendering more effectual the execution of the statute work within the shire of Edinburgh," the Heritors of this parish are desired to meet within the Church of St Cuthbert's on Tuesday the 3d of April next, at 11 o'clock noon.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
THE Oyster Tavern, on the south
side of Prince's Street, next to the north end of the north bridge, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, with other conveniences, possessed by Thomas Comb.—Apply to John Young writer, Kincaid's Court.

HOUSE of LORDS.
MONDAY, March 26.

Lord Rawdon called the attention of the House to the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, whereby we had stipulated to evacuate the Mulquito Shore. After reading the first and second articles of that Convention which described the limits and boundaries of the Mulquito country, his Lordship proceeded to state the importance of the trade to Britain, which in the article of logwood only, he said, amounted annually to a sum exceeding 20,000 l. This we had not only given up, without any equivalent, but there were many important branches of our manufactures, such as hardware, &c. which, through that channel found their way into Spain. That advantage, by the Convention would be totally lost. Such being the importance of the settlement to this country, and consequently to Spain, it was strange that Ministers had, for such a valuable surrender of possessions which they had enjoyed for upwards of a hundred years, received no equivalent, which, as faithful stewards of their property, the public had a right to expect. The fact was, that we held our possessions on the Mulquito Shore by as good tenure as we held the Island of Jamaica. Having said this, the noble Lord took notice of an article in the Convention which struck him as disgraceful to the national honour. The article to which he alluded was the fourteenth, which he read as follows:

"His Catholic Majesty, prompted solely by motives of humanity, promises to the King of England, that he will not exercise any act of severity against the Mosquitos, inhabiting in part the countries which are to be evacuated by virtue of the present Convention, on account of the connections which may have subsisted between the said Indians and the English. And his Britannic Majesty, on his part, will strictly prohibit all his subjects from furnishing arms or warlike stores to the Indians in general, situated upon the frontiers of the Spanish possessions." By this article, which was an appeal to the humanity of Spain, instead of a manly vindica-

tion of the rights of the Mosquito people, who never yet bowed to the yoke of Spain, but who had constantly preferred an inviolable fidelity towards this country, had we departed from our dignity as a nation. It was a clause which nothing but the purchase of peace ought to have exacted from us, and he hoped some very important reason would be stated as the cause why he had made such a sacrifice. He commented for some time on the disgraceful appearance that this clause carried along with it, and said he was willing to believe that it was not imputable to the noble Marquis (Carmarthen) whose name appeared at the end of it. The House, he trusted, would think the subject not unworthy of their consideration, and that he had no motives in bringing forward the motion which he should have the honour to propose, but a sacred regard for the honour of his country. He concluded with moving a resolution to the following purpose: "That the grounds of the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain do not meet with the favourable opinion of this House."

The Marquis of Carmarthen gave the noble Lord all the credit he could desire for the motives which had induced him to bring forward a motion of censure on the Convention with Spain, which undoubtedly was an object of public importance. He was thankful to the noble Lord, who, with his usual politeness, was willing to exempt him from the censure, but he never wished to shrink from the responsibility of his situation; and if there was any criminality in the part which his Majesty's Council had taken in the conclusion of this Convention, he certainly had his share. But he would tell the noble Lord, that by the Definitive Treaty of Peace his Majesty was bound to cede the English possessions on the Mulquito Shore. That being the case, would it have been prudent to have risked a rupture with Spain? If there was any guilt, it was not to be imputed to his Majesty's present Ministers, but to those who had gone before them. He trusted, that in a subject of so delicate a nature, the House would not think it necessary for him to go into the particulars, which he certainly should avoid, unless it should appear to be the sense of the House that he should state the whole grounds of the Convention, which could not satisfactorily be done without moving for the production of papers which were never intended for the public eye.

The Duke of Manchester, feeling himself alluded to in the share which he had in forming the late peace, contended, that the Convention went much farther than either the Preliminary articles of the late peace, or the Definitive Treaty required.—In arguing on this subject he felt himself much embarrassed from the peculiarity of his situation.—He could not with propriety enter upon it, without disclosing many circumstances, which, however satisfactory they might prove in the vindication of his conduct while he had the honour of acting as a Negotiator, yet he felt himself compelled on this occasion to withhold. As we had now purchased the friendship of Spain, or at least were on a friendly footing with her, he trusted Ministers would improve that advantage into an alliance with that kingdom, which he believed would not be declined on her part.

Lord Viscount Stormont contended, we were no more bound by the late Treaty of Peace to evacuate the Mulquito Shore than we were by the Treaty of Paris. Ever since we had any footing in that part of the world, Spain, he said, has anxiously wished to dispossess us, which, till now, she had never been able to accomplish. He reprobated in strong terms the cession of a country of so much importance, and censured the fourteenth article in terms of much acrimony. If, said he, we are to adopt the argument of the Noble Secretary of State, (Marquis of Carmarthen) and to justify an ignominious Convention, from the dread of a rupture, where have the honour and dignity of the British nation fled? His Lordship, with his usual perspicuity, urged a variety of other arguments against the Convention; but labouring under a violent hoarseness, he was not distinctly heard below the bar.

The Lord Chancellor defended the Convention, and attacked the author of the motion for having brought forward a question, which, in his opinion, was frivolous in the extreme. He wished the noble Lord had gone a little more into historical detail, when he stated that we held our possessions on the Mulquito Shore on as solid a tenure as the island of Jamaica. On the contrary, he asserted, that there never was any form of government, religion, or jurisprudence established on the Mulquito Shore, but that the whole was a ragged, miserable, scattered establishment, and consisted almost wholly of Freebooters and Buccaneers, over whom a kind of Governor, or rather Ranger, had been appointed to inspect and superintend the cutting of the logwood.—That was all the established government which we had ever possessed in that country, and the cession of which had been magnified into a sacrifice of national importance. The learned Lord went into a long detail of the history of our possessions on the Mulquito Shore, to shew that they never were considered in the light of a colony.

Lord Stormont and Lord Rawdon each spoke a few words in explanation; when the question was put, on which the House divided,

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Adjourned.	

Vignettes, March 14.
COUNT Stadion is appointed Envoy Extraordinary from this Court to that of Sweden.

LLOYD'S LIST.—March 27.

The St. Pedro, Delano, from London to Bilbao, is stranded about three miles from Bilbao.

The Vrow Henderlein, Bauhaelter, from Nantz to Ostend, is put into Portsmouth to refit, after being on shore at the back of the Isle of Wight.

Elisnore, March 17. The Laurwigen, Warlauff, from the East Indies, put by here yesterday for Copenhagen.

The Prince of Wales, Coffin, Swift, Paul, and Spencer, Banker, from London to the Southern-Fishery, were all well at the Cape de Verde Islands on the 8th January 1787.

Bilboa, March 16. By advices from Bayonne, the 9th instant, the St. Pedro Martyr, Delano, is gone to pieces, and only a small part of the cargo saved.

The Speedwell, Captain Dela Laite, from Placentia to a market, failed in September last, and has not since been heard of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 27.

Ordered in a bill, in consequence of the petition of the callico printers. Mr Newnam, Sir Joseph Mawby, and Mr Norton, to bring it in.

Several India papers were presented, relative to correspondence with Mr Hastings.

Mr Moreton, from the India Company, presented papers; and a bill.

Ordered an account of the debt of the India Company, and a gross account of their revenue.

Mr Stevens from the Admiralty, presented papers of schedules, and of widows of officers, &c.

Ordered the report of the insolvent debtors bill for to-morrow.

Seven estimates of the extraordinaries of the army were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

Mr Hamilton rose in consequence of his motion of yesterday to move, that a longer interval should take place before the final question on the impeachment of Mr Hastings, should be brought forward.

In this motion, he observed, were involved two points, the one was the question on receiving the report of the Committee—the other, the vote on the impeachment, both which stood at present for Monday next.

His motion therefore to discharge that order, would equally affect both these, but if the latter point was conceded, he had no objection to any modification which might be thought proper, or even to withdraw his motion.

The House, he remarked, had hitherto conducted itself with moderation and coolness; and it would therefore be the more degrading, if, as the business approached to a conclusion, they should be tempted by any influence to proceed with an indecent precipitation.

He adverted to the notice given by a Right Hon. member (Mr Burke) of a motion for the imprisonment of Mr Hastings, which he condemned as militating against the humanity of the House, and, he was certain, against the known sentiments of the Right Hon. member himself, on a farther consideration of the subject.

Returning then to the question before the House, he said, that as it was impossible that the business could come before the House of Lords for their determination in the present session, any trifling delay at present would prove, in the end, extremely immaterial.

Mr Torke seconded the motion, and urged the necessity of a further interval for deliberation.

Mr Pitt observed, that the proper time for deliberating on the question relative to the impeachment, would undoubtedly be when the report had been received. The motion of his honourable friend went to both these points, but he saw no reason whatsoever for deferring the latter, as a notice of more than ten days had been given, which on a business which had been already so fully discussed, was in his opinion entirely sufficient.

In reply to the suggestion, that as the impeachment could not properly meet the decision of the House of Lords in the present session, he said, that admitting the supposition to be true, of which he was not yet convinced, there was no reason why they should countenance any delay which could possibly tend to prevent its completion in that house during the present session.

There was yet much to be done. The charges were to be methodized, and the evidence digested before they could be offered to the other house; and they had not determined even on the mode in which this was to be done.

Major Scott entered into a review of some particulars of the late charges, from which and from the consequence of those which were to be brought forward, he inferred, that the final question on the impeachment should of necessity be deferred.

The precipitation which was now urged, arose he said, from the suggestion of a Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Dundas) whose former sentiments had been adverse to such a proceeding; and that those sentiments had changed on a sudden, though nothing had appeared in the progression of the business to countenance the alteration.

Mr Dundas rose to vindicate the suggestion which he acknowledged to have made, but which the House had sanctioned by their adoption. He had not thought of assigning limits to the business, whilst it was yet unknown, what, and how many the charges were which remained to be brought forward; but when the honourable gentleman opposite him had stated both the substance and the number of the remaining charges, the aspect of the business was then, in his opinion, entirely changed, and it became the duty of the House to accelerate its conclusion, as much as possible, by maturing and digesting those charges to which they had already agreed.

Mr Burke expressed a strong degree of surprise at the charge of precipitation which had just been made. That House, it was universally known, had the present business before them, in different shapes, for more than seven years; yet after that time devoted to general enquiry, and now near two sessions to its particular discussion, it did not appear to him either decent or proper to talk of precipitation in their proceedings. This, however, it should be remarked, was a charge of recent date. In every

former stage the advocates of Mr Hastings had argued for expedition; and that gentleman himself, in that *strange performance*, entitled his defence, had implored the House to bring the business to a decision as soon as possible.

Comparing the present instance with any former precedent, the House would scarcely be charged with approaching too hastily to their decision.

When Lord Maclesfield, the Lord High Chancellor of England, was impeached by the House of Commons in the reign of George I. the papers were first laid on the table on the 9th of February, and on the 12th of the same month, within the space of three little days, the question on the impeachment was put and carried.

Looking, therefore, either to the rank of the agent, or the magnitude of their crimes, and thence to the proceedings in each instance, he would defy any person to say that Mr Hastings could complain that his cause had been precipitated.

With respect to the charge of inhumanity made by the honourable gentleman, (Mr Hamilton) he felt not in the least the imputation by which it was accompanied. He could not think that any censure should be attached to the conduct of that House, if they were, immediately after the first charge being admitted, to deprive that man of his liberty, who had shown so little regard to the liberty of an unfortunate Prince (Chey Sing) when in his power; or if the person who stood convicted of unfeeling cruelty, exercised on defenceless women (the Begums) should be prohibited from the farther enjoyment of luxuries, which he disgraced, and of festivity, of which he was unworthy.

There was, he reminded the House, two kinds of humanity—the one presumed the innocence of the individual until his guilt was proved, and granted every indulgence to his situation which propriety could demand; the other, and he was sorry to say, it was that which was now required, and humanity which was *tender to guilt, and oblivious of the sufferings* of their fellow creatures.

Such an humanity he would wish the House to avoid; whilst a proper, a decent, and a parliamentary humanity, he hoped he should not be found the last to enforce. He agreed therefore with the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, in the necessity of proceeding with all convenient expedition.

Mr Grenville took the same ground with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in arguing against the proposed delay.

Mr Fox said, that though he was still open to the conviction which might flow from future reasoning, he was at present (strongly) of opinion, that the time of the receiving the report of the committee was precisely that in which the House should proceed to determine on the question of the impeachment.

Mr Hamilton said, that though the arguments he had heard, went in general against delaying the report, and not against deferring the question on the impeachment, on which he had principally relied; yet in compliance with the sentiments of his Right Honourable friends, who thought the present was not the proper time for its discussion, he would, with leave of the House, withdraw his motion.

The motion for discharging the order, was accordingly withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

LONDON.—March 29.

His Majesty has lately had severe and frequent attacks of the rheumatic gout in his stomach, which the physicians attributed to his abstemious regimen, and which they fear may prove fatal, unless he can be prevailed on to adopt their more generous prescriptions.

There is a rumour that a great Personage, who has already distinguished himself by putting a speedy end to a great political measure, after having given it his countenance for a time, is now collecting his force for the battle of Hastings, and that Mr Grenville is to lead the Royal army to the field—How Mr Pitt will feel on this occasion it is not for us to anticipate.

Lord Pochester intended on Monday to have made a motion in the House of Lords, respecting the Commercial Treaty; it having been intimated from authority, that the French Minister had receded from the Treaty, on account of our Minister's intentions to lower the duty on Portugal and Spanish wine; but Mr Pitt's declaration the same day in the House of Commons, viz. That the French Minister was well acquainted with our intention, previous to the signing the Treaty, saved his Lordship that trouble.

A Board of Treasury has been summoned to meet to-morrow relative to affairs concerning the issue of money for the payment of his Majesty's household.

The Lords of Trade have ordered a list of all seizures lately made on the coasts to be immediately laid before them, with an exact specification of the commanders, value of the cargoes, &c.

Yesterday the Pouter of the General Elliott, Captain Drummond, for Bombay, received his final dispatches at the India-house.

Accounts from the Hague mention the arrival of four regiments of troops from Prussia, at Nimuegen, in the immediate service of the Prince Stadholder.

The late curious publications of the history of Fotheringhay having rendered the catastrophe of the beautiful, but unfortunate Scottish Queen again the subject of general conversation; the following is an original anecdote on the subject, which is undoubtedly authentic.

While Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in Fotheringhay Castle, just before her execution, she made a present of her watch to the Governor of the Castle, as a token of gratitude for his civil treatment of her. That Governor is said to have been an ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

The watch has been in the possession of so many different persons since, that it was scarcely known who had it; till, on a late occasion, Lady Godolphin restored it to the family that originally possessed it; for the good sponser to Lord Fitzwilliam's son and heir, and made the infant a present of the watch.

Prince William Henry, Edward Le Cras, Sir John Lindsay, and the Hon. J. Leveson Gower, are the names talked of to be added to the list of Admirals at the next naval promotion.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 22.

The following articles are certainly passed at the last General Assembly of the Notables at Versailles.

1st. "All custom-house and visiting offices, which were generally in principal towns and at the turnpikes, are removed to the frontier towns, so that merchandizes and travellers will pass through all his Majesty's dominions unvisited and unmolessted."

2d. "The salt excise shall be no longer with the Farmer-General. Every province will have an office for that purpose, and the respective collectors will distribute the usual portion at three pence per pound (as it is thought) to the individuals."

3d. "All tobacco plantations are to be destroyed, and encouraging premiums given to the husbandmen for the cultivation of hemp."

M. de Calonne read some new salutary reforms, but they are not yet well known. The Controleur passes for a man of wit, but by no means for a deep politician.

The Prince of Conti, whilst M. de Calonne was reading, called out to him, and begged he would explain some parts of the subjects he was proposing, for, says his Highness, "En verité je ne vous entens pas M. de Calonne." (Indeed I don't understand you.)

Monseigneur, Le Roi de la bonté de ne l'entendre (the King has had the goodness to understand me) replied the crafty Minister, and the Assembly instantly broke up.

Deaths.—Lately at Berlin, Dr Baylis, physician to the late and present King of Prussia. He was a native of England. The Doctor said, on the late King's death, "he should not long survive his good old matter."—Captain Stephen Blake, aged 97, many years in his Majesty's navy.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 28.

Bank Stock, shut.	3 per cent. India Ann. shut.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	India Bonds, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113½	South Sea Stock, —
a ½	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. red. shut.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 76½ a ½	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1736, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2½
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, shut.	Prizes, 1½ disc.
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	Bank for April, —
India Stock, shut.	India for April, —
	Consols for May, 77½ a ½

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 27. S.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships had counsel to their bar, for the third day, on the appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, in which Elizabeth Rose is the appellant, and James Rose (by his guardians) is the respondent, when the Lord Advocate was heard in behalf of the respondent, and was on his feet addressing their Lordships from one o'clock till half an hour after four, when their Lordships postponed the farther hearing till one o'clock on Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On account of Mr Beaufoy's intended motion respecting the Test Act, a prodigious concourse of the clergy, and others, immediately interested in the business, crowded down to the House at a very early hour, and entirely filled the gallery before one o'clock.

The British fishery bill (and not before) was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The insolvent debtors bill was reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed.

The report was also brought up and received on the bill for granting a pension to Sir John Skynner, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the consolidation of the Customs.

The order of the day being afterwards called for, Mr Beaufoy rose for the purpose of making his promised motion for bringing in a bill, for repealing that part of the Test Act which obliges persons to take the Sacrament, in order to their being qualified for corporation offices, and other public employments.

Mr Beaufoy was entering very largely into the question, and a late House was expected, though there was hardly a doubt to be entertained of the motion being rejected on a division by a large majority; and Mr Pitt, it is said, had signified his intentions of opposing it.

The following contains the whole of the points on which Mr Beaufoy touched and expatiated, and, it is supposed, will be more acceptable to your readers than any abstract that could be given of that Gentleman's speech.

CASE OF THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, with reference to the Test, and Corporation Acts.

IN the year 1671, the 25th of the reign of King Charles II. an act was passed, entitled "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants," by which it is enacted, "That all and every person or persons that shall be admitted, entered, placed, or taken into any office or offices, civil or military, or shall receive any pay, salary, fee, or wages, by reason of any patent or grant of his Majesty, or shall have command or place of trust from or under his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or by his or their authority, or by authority derived from him or them, within this realm of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or in his Majesty's navy, or in the several islands of Jersey and Guernsey, or that shall be admitted into any service of employment in his Majesty's household or family, shall receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the Church of England, within three months after his or their admittance in, or receiving their said authority and employment, in some public church, upon some Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, immediately after divine service."

The circumstances of the time, when this bill passed, were very remarkable. Papists were indulged in their religion, and many of them were employed in the great offices of State. The King himself was suspected of Popery, and the Duke of York, his presumptive heir, had openly declared himself of that religion. This bill was introduced in direct opposition to the Court; the penal laws having been suspended, contrary to acts of Parliament, by the Royal Proclamation, chiefly in favour of Papists, at the very time when a war was begun to destroy the only Protestant State by which England could expect to be supported in the defence of her religion and liberties.

On these accounts the minds of all zealous Protestants were in the utmost fear and consternation; and accordingly, the design of the act was, as the preamble declares, to quiet the minds of his Majesty's good subjects, by preventing dangers which might happen from Popish Recusants.

The Protestant Dissenters apprehend, therefore, that this act, as the title sets forth, was made wholly against Papists, and not to prevent any danger which could happen to the nation or church from the Dissenters. Indeed, so far were the Protestant conformists from being aimed at in this act, that, in their zeal to rescue the nation from the dangers which were at that time apprehended from Popish Recusants, they contributed to the passing of the bill; willingly subjecting themselves to the disabilities created by it rather than obstruct what was deemed so necessary to the common welfare.

Alderman Love, a member of the House of Commons, and a known Dissenter, publicly desired, that nothing which relation to them might intervene to stop the security which the nation and Protestant religion might derive from the Test Act, and declared that in this he was seconded by the greater part of the conformists. This conduct was so acceptable to Parliament, that, in the very session in which the Test Act passed, and while that act was depending, a bill was brought into the House of Commons, entitled, "A bill for the ease of Protestant Dissenters." This bill, having passed through the different stages of that House, was carried up to the House of Lords, where likewise it passed, with some amendments. These amendments having given occasion to a conference between the two Houses, King Charles II. from an apprehension that the measure would prove injurious to the Popish interest, on the 29th of March 1673, adjourned the Parliament to the 29th of October following. In the next session, an attempt was made in the House of Commons, to discriminate the Dissenters from the Papists, with regard to their qualifications for public offices, by bringing in a bill for a general Test, to distinguish Protestants from Papists; which bill, having been read a second time, and referred to a committee, was laid aside without being reported.

The late Reverend and learned Dr Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in a speech in the House of Lords on the subject of the Occasional Bill, in the year 1703, took particular notice of the conduct of the Dissenters, with regard to the Test Act; and justly concluded, that, as the act was obtained in some measure by their concurrence, it would be hard to turn it against them.

Though King William III. of glorious memory, had refused, when Prince of Orange, to give his approbation to the repeal of the Test Act and other penal laws against Papists, knowing that the measure was countenanced by King James II. with the sole view of introducing Roman Catholics into public offices, and that it would have been at that time dangerous to the Protestant Religion and the liberties of the people; yet, when he was raised to the throne of these kingdoms, and no danger could be justly apprehended, he told his last Parliament, in one of his speeches, "That he hoped they would leave room for the admission of all Protestants who were willing and able to serve him; and that such a conjunction in his service would tend to the better uniting them among themselves, and strengthening them against their common adversaries." Accordingly, when the bill was brought in for abrogating the oaths of allegiance, &c. to King James II. a clause was ordered to be added for taking away the necessity of receiving the Sacrament as a qualification for civil offices. This clause the House of Lords rejected, contrary to the sentiments of most noble peers, the steadfast friends of their country, and distinguished promoters of the Revolution who declared, in their protest, "That a greater caution ought not to be required, from such as are admitted into offices, than from the members of the two Houses of Parliament, who are not obliged to receive the Sacrament to enable them to sit in either house."

The Test Act is not the only statute by which the civil rights of the Dissenters are abridged.

In the year 1661, the 13th of Charles II. the year after the Restoration, an act was passed, entitled, "An Act for the well governing and regulating of Corporations; by which it is provided, "That no person or persons shall for ever hereafter be elected, elected, or chosen in or to any corporation or offices, that shall not have, within one year before such election or choice, taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the church of England."

This act, which was passed in a period of great heat and violence, was probably designed against some of the Protestant Dissenters: "For," as the noble Lord [See Lord Mansfield's speech in the House of Lords, Feb. 4. 1767, in the Appendix to Dr Furneaux's Letters to Sir William Blackstone, p. 259] expresses himself, "in those times, when a spirit of intolerance prevailed, and severe measures were pursued, the Dissenters were regarded and treated as persons ill affected and dangerous to the government." But both houses of Parliament in a short time entertained different sentiments of them; and, before the end of that reign, discovered an inclination to relieve them from the disabilities created both by the Corporation and Test Acts.

[See Dr Furneaux's Letters, p. 178 185. note.] On the 24th of December, in the year 1688, a bill was ordered into the House of Commons, repealing the Corporation Act [Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. IX. p. 692, 696.]

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the 6th of January following [Ibid. p. 705.] this bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee. While this bill was depending, [Ibid. p. 707.] in the House of Commons, a bill came down from the Lords, [Journals of the Lords, Vol. XIII. p. 709, 713, 728.] entitled, "An Act for diffusing Protestant Dissenters from Popish Recusants." It doth not appear that there was any division on either of these bills; but they were defeated by the sudden prorogation of the Parliament on the 10th of January. The Commons, being apprised of the King's intention, had only time to pass some of the State of the nation, one of which is in these words [Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. IX. p. 701.] "That it is the opinion of this House, that the prosecution of Protestant Dissenters, upon the penal laws, is, at this time, grievous to the subject, a weakening of the Protestant interest, an encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the peace of the kingdom." The Parliament was soon after dissolved by proclamation.

"Such public testimonies, in Parliament, in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, they cannot but consider as affording a full evidence of their zeal and concern for the Protestant religion and the liberties of these kingdoms, and of their being hearty and sincere friends to the public peace, both in church and state.

"They therefore humbly hope for a repeal of the said acts for the following reasons:

"1. Every man, as it is now universally acknowledged, has an undoubted right to judge for himself in matters of religion; nor ought his exercise of this right to be branded with a mark of infamy.

"2. The holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, being a matter purely of a religious nature, and being appointed by our blessed Saviour only for the remembrance of his death, ought not to be applied to the secular ends of civil societies.

"3. As Dissenters are universally acknowledged to be well-affected to his Majesty and the established government, and are ready to take the oaths required by law, and to give the fullest proof of their loyalty, they think it hard that their scruple to receive the Sacrament after the manner of the Church of England, or after the manner of any Church, as a qualification for an office, should render them incapable of holding public employments, civil or military.

"4. The occasional receiving of the Lord's Supper, as a qualification for a place, cannot, in the nature of things, imply, that those who thus receive it mean to declare their full and entire approbation of the whole constitution and frame of the established church; since men may be compelled by their necessities, or allured by secular advantages, to do what they would not do, were they left to their free choice. As, from these motives, persons may be induced to conform to the established church in this particular instance, though they do not approve of its forms and ceremonies in general; so, from the same motives, others may comply with the Sacramental Test who are not even Christians, and who therefore cannot be supposed to wish well to Christianity itself, or to any national establishment of it whatsoever. Hence it is apparent, that such a test can be no real or effectual security to the Church of England. It is also apprehended, that, independently of any remarks upon the doctrine of Papal dispensations, the Sacramental Test complained of may be received by many Papists, because many of them hold the Church of England to be no Church, her ministers no ministers, and her Sacraments no Sacraments.

"5. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the declaration against transubstantiation, have, without the Sacramental Test, been found effectual, for more than a century, to exclude Papists from both Houses of Parliament.

"6. The repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, while it would be a relief to many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, would lay no difficulty or hardship on any others of them. It would no way affect the established Church. Religion, and the national Church, were established before these acts were passed, and would continue to be established were they repealed. The doctrine, the discipline, and privileges, of the Church, would remain exactly the same as they are at present. Its constitution and its form of government are not secured by these acts; nor would they be injured by the total repeal of them. On the contrary, every serious clergyman would find, in such repeal, ease to his conscience, and safety from vexatious prosecutions; for the service of the Church of England, in its notice respecting the celebration of the Communion, forbids blasphemers of God, slanderers of his word, adulterers, &c. to come to the Holy Table; and yet the ministers, as the law now stands, must admit all such persons to the Communion when they demand it as a qualification for an office, or subject him to a prosecution.

"7. No other instance can be produced, among all the reformed Churches, in which the Sacrament is ever applied as a qualification for civil employments and advantages.

"The Episcopalians in North Britain, who are the Dissenters from the Church established in that part of the united kingdom, are not liable to any incapacities in consequence of their not qualifying themselves by receiving the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of Scotland; but are capable of all the advantages of the civil government by taking the oaths, &c. as appointed by law. Whence it follows, that it is not reasonable or just, that such of the members of the established Church of North Britain, as are resident in England, should be subject to the ungracious, alternative, of acting inconsistently with their principles, or of incurring the penalty of disqualification for the service of their Sovereign, in any office, civil or military.

"In the year 1779, the 19th of his present Majesty, an act was passed, in Ireland, for the relief of his Majesty's faithful subjects, the Protestant Dissenters of that Kingdom; whereby it is enacted, 'That all and every person and persons, being Protestants, shall and may have, hold, and en-

joy, any office or place, civil or military, and receive any pay, salary, fee, or wages, belonging to, or by reason of, such office or place, notwithstanding he shall not receive or have received, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,—without incurring any penalties—for or in respect of his neglect of receiving the same." The Protestant Dissenters of England, therefore, humbly hope, from the moderation and equity of the Legislature, for the same just restitution of their civil rights, to which alone their application is confined.

For these reasons, the Dissenters are induced to make an application to Parliament for relief, humbly apprehending that their request will appear to be founded in justice, and that a compliance with it will redound to the honour of religion, will tend to the security and strength of the Protestant interest, be conducive to the welfare of the nation, honourable to the King as the common father of his people, and no way injurious to any one subject in his Majesty's dominions. Arguments, so weighty and cogent as those which have now been represented, cannot, they trust, fail, in conjunction with the enlarged and liberal spirit of the times, to procure from the Legislature the repeal of statutes, which can in no degree be considered as grounded on public necessity or public advantage."

This day, the High Court of Justiciary met in the Parliament House, when there was presented to them his Majesty's letter, appointing the Lord Stonefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in room of the Lord Gardenfield, who has resigned. After reading and recording of which letter, his Lordship qualified himself to his Majesty, by taking the usual oaths, and was thereupon admitted and received as one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary. Their Lordships then, by act of adjournment, appointed the Lord Stonefield to perform the ensuing Northern Circuit, along with Lord Braxfield.

Lord Lindores voted, at the election of Peers, for Earl Dumfries, not Selkirk, as mentioned by mistake.

On Wednesday the Presbytery of Edinburgh unanimously agreed to translate the Rev. Mr. Greenfield, minister of St. Andrew's Church, to be minister of the High Church, to take place to-morrow. Dr. Blair rose, and declared, that this appointment was extremely agreeable to the Session, to himself, and he was persuaded to the congregation in general.

On Monday last, at a general meeting of the freemen of York, held in the Guildhall, pursuant to a printed notice from the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in consequence of a requisition delivered to him for that purpose, it was unanimously resolved to instruct Lord Vile, Galway and Richard Slater Milnes, Esq. their representatives in Parliament, to support any motion or motions that shall be made in the House of Commons, for a repeal of the acts of the 25th and 26th of his present Majesty, laying duty on retail shops.

Monday evening, a young Gentleman, whose name we hear, is Archer, made his first appearance in our Theatre, in the part of *Posthumus*.—It must be acknowledged, that this is rather an uphill character; and, without more than ordinary abilities, must lie heavy on any performer.—There is a deal of uncouth language in the whole play of *Cymbeline*, particularly in *Posthumus's* Soliloquies, which is very difficult to manage agreeably;—and the distressful situations he is thrown into require great exertion. Mr. Archer seemed to conceive the part well; and in execution was very happy. He was excellent in the scene with *Jachimo*, where he causes *Posthumus* believe he has enjoyed his wife; and the variety he shewed in the Soliloquy with the handkerchief, which he supposes was dipped in *L. mogen's* blood, was convincing evidence he is master of the passions. He was, indeed, too hurried, and consequently rather inarticulate in that speech, in the last scene, beginning, "Ay, so thou dost, Italian 'Fiend!' His person is about the middle size; manly, and tolerably genteel. His eyes and features very expressive. He has a strong extensive voice; and his action is chaste. It is said, this was the first time he ever played *Posthumus* any where. If so, he certainly deserves great praise; and there is little doubt but he will in a short time fill a first line of Theatrical business with much propriety.

Last Friday, a remarkable fat ox, fed at Hawick, was killed at Alnwick, the four quarters of which weighed 152 stone 8 lib. the hide 10 stone, and had 16 stone of tallow.

The Cecilia, John Grinly master, arrived safe at Borrowstounness from Rotterdam, the 29th current.

The Fellowshiphall, Noble, which sailed some days ago from Greenock, for Jamaica, is put back.

The Betsey, Storer, is arrived at Bremen, from Maryland.

Thursday, the brig Elizabeth of Scarborough, taking in coals at South Shields, suddenly sunk in deep water; no apparent reason can be given for this accident, but it is conjectured a rat hole has been the cause; the people on board were all saved.

A collier that last week came into Newhaven harbour, and which has for several years past traded to that port, brought an account of the loss of her Captain (Wilson) a day or two before in Yarmouth Roads, where he was unfortunately washed overboard, and drowned. His body was never seen after its immersion.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, March 30.

"The felons confined in the prison of this place made an attempt to get out of jail, by knocking down and gagging the jailor, but were prevented by the vigilance of the centry, and they are now all put into irons."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,
THE Heads of a Bill intended to be brought into Parliament, for enlarging and improving the Harbour of Leith, &c. having been printed for public consideration, I take the liberty, thro-

the channel of your useful paper, to submit the following remarks on it to the attention of the Public.

That there is a necessity for enlarging and improving the present Harbour of Leith, is a fact that no person in the least conversant with the trade of that port will deny. The utility of the other objects specified in the preamble of the bill must be universally acknowledged; and I should have been one of the first to have applauded the gentlemen who have prepared this bill, for their attention to the interests of the Public, were it not for my objection to the principle on which the greater part of these improvements are to be made.

When the first act of Parliament for the South Bridge was obtained, it was argued, That, as the Corporation were to derive no additional revenue, or other pecuniary advantage from that plan, it was reasonable the Trustees, who carried it into execution, should be relieved of any engagements they must necessarily enter into on that business. How far such relief should have come from the inhabitants of this city at large, who were all of them to reap advantage from this improvement; or whether a small number of them only should be at that expense, and on that account have a property taken from them, the exact value of which cannot yet be ascertained, although, from the prices obtained for the areas adjoining the South Bridge already sold, it may be fairly stated at 60,000 l. is a matter foreign to my present subject. But surely such a sacrifice cannot in justice be expected from the proprietors of the grounds and houses in the vicinity of the spot to be occupied by the New Harbour and Quays, an improvement that will bring a certain and permanent addition to the present revenue of the Corporation, which, from the best information I can obtain, will be more than equivalent to the expense of making them. But, supposing it otherwise, the Corporation may be empowered to levy such a sum on the shipping using this new harbour, in addition to the present shore dues, as shall reimburse them for the expense of making it, which, in my humble opinion, would be a more equitable plan than the one proposed, where a few individuals, who, on the principles of this and every other well-regulated state, are entitled to avail themselves of local advantages, are, by this bill, to be stripped of their property, which is to be sold at an advanced price, for the emolument of a body who are to derive so many other advantages from the proposed enlargement of the Harbour. Surely, Sir, a British House of Commons will never listen to so unreasonable a proposition!

There seems to be no necessity for confirming the rights of the City of Edinburgh to levy shore-dues, merk per pack, beaconage, and anchorage, as they declare they have good right to levy, and are in immemorial use and possession of levying same, if it is not to oblige merchants, &c. to produce their bills of lading, and freight accounts for ascertaining the same, in place of following the mode appointed already by Legislature, for ascertaining and levying the Customs.

The clause in the bill respecting pilots should be more explicit. They should be approved of by the Trinity House, or some other public body, who may be supposed to be better judges of their professional abilities than the members of the Town Council; and, as it is proposed that the Public shall be obliged to make use of their services, it is but equitable that their fees should be specified in the bill.

The clause authorising an increase in the number of the City Guard, is a very commendable one, both as to its object, and the manner in which the expense is to be defrayed. But of a very different complexion is the concluding clause of the bill, by which it is meant to make the Trustees for the fourth communication perpetual, at least such of them as shall incline it; and in order that the long duration of their reign may be nowise embarrassed or obstructed by the impertinence or intrusion of their fellow-citizens, the bill narrows, that they shall not be required to balance their books, and apply the monies in their hands, until the whole purposes of the *afforded two recited acts* (meaning the two acts relative to the South Bridge) shall be completed.

If, in these observations, I have mis-stated or misrepresented any fact, however trivial, it has not been done intentionally; and I shall be extremely obliged to any person who shall set me to rights.

Edinburgh, CIVIS.
March 30. 1787.

BURGH ROYAL in our next.

State of the Thermometer since our last:
Thursday, Mar. 29. 8 o'clock, P. M. 40
Friday, — 30. 8 — A. M. 42
— 8 — P. M. 40
Saturday, — 31. 8 — A. M. 40

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

March 15. Hope of and from Dundee, Mower, for Koningberg, with goods.
16. Duke of Atholl and from Borrowstounness, Hart, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Diamond of and from Dundee, Aimers, for ditto, with ditto.
Jeffrey of and from Borrowstounness, Berry, for Elsinore, with ditto.
Elsinore, March 17.—Wind N. East.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

March 29. Providence, Rofs, from Glasgow, in ballast.
Jean, Ferrier, from ditto, in ditto.
30. Friendship, Donaldson, from Hull, with goods.
Janet, Millar, from North Berwick, with grain.
Anora, Gavin, from Newhaven, with flour and grain.
Barbara Gray, from Crumond, with iron.
31. Maily and Katharine, Sorley, from Findhorn, grain.
Speedwell, Williams, from Aberdeen, with goods, &c.
Leith Packet, Davidson, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Six sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Mercury, Muir, for Borrowstounness, with goods.
James's, Cathness, for Dundee, with ditto.
M. L. Bryce, for Montrose, with ditto.
Mary, Norris, for —, in ballast.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

March 24. McDuff, Gill, from Leith, with lintseed.
Elizabeth and Margaret, Norrie, from Alloa, for Glasgow, with a jarvice.

25. Industry, Ramsay, from Alloa, with malt.
Jason, Stalf, from Yarmouth, with wheat.

Glasgow, Shaw, from Zorroflomacsi, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Friendship, Johnston, from Ardnale, with timber and deals.
Peggy, Brainer, from Yarmouth, with wheat.
30. Pauley, Dick, from London, with goods.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW, at the term of Whitsunday next, 5000, and 1000, both on personal security. For particulars, enquire at George Inlach, writer in Edinburgh.

TO be LENT at next Whitsunday, L. 1200, in one, two, or three sums.—As the money is intended to lie for a tract of years to answer life-rents, heritable security will be preferred.—The interest to be paid in Edinburgh, and security given to that purpose.

Apply to George Farquhar writer, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh.

A SALE OF PRINTS.

This Day is published, A CATALOGUE OF CHOICE PRINTS, by the greatest Masters, ancient and modern, among which are some proofs, and many first impressions, to be sold by auction, at Mr. Smith's auction room, High Street, opposite the head of the Fish-market Close, on Monday 2d April, and the three following evenings, at six o'clock each night on account of the great number of Lots;—all at the pleasure of the company, and to be sold off without reserve. Catalogues at place of sale.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By order of the Trustees for Building a Bridge over the Cowgate, &c.

THERE are to be SOLD, within the Dean of Guild Court-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of April 1787, at five o'clock afternoon.

Three LOTS or AREAS for Building, on the west side of South Bridge Street, being numbers 15th, 16th, and 17th: Lot XV. Consisting of 47 feet 8 inches in front along Bridge Street, and 43 feet wide, adjoining to, and on the south of the 14th lot, purchased by John through, wright in Edinburgh.

Lot XVI. Consisting of the same dimensions of the 15th lot, and immediately on the fourth thereof.

Lot XVII. Being the corner area fronting the Cowgate, consisting of 48 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 45 feet wide. Each of the purchasers will have right to the stones and other materials of the houses of the respective lots, and from thence to Peebles Wynd.

The purchaser of lot 15th will have right to one of the arched vaults under the street, the length of the middle or cross wall; and each of the purchasers of the other lots will have right to two of these vaults. They are 20 feet span at the spring of the arch, and several stories of vaults may be made in each of them.

The entry to the premises to be on the 26th of May next, but the Trustees will not object to the purchasers entering sooner, provided they make an agreement for that purpose with any others concerned.

The price to bear interest from Whitsunday 1788, and to be payable the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other half at Martinmas 1789.

N. B. The Buildings on these Areas will front a street on the west above 50 feet wide.—There will be several stories of buildings below the level of South Bridge Street on each of the lots; and the purchaser of lot 17th may have spacious shops, entering not only from Bridge Street, but also from the Cowgate, and the arched street on the west to be made above 50 feet wide.

The conditions of sale will be shown by John Gray, writer to the signet; and a ground plan, and an elevation of the intended buildings, will be shown by Robert Kay, surveyor to the Trustees, at his house in Sandilands Close.

Sale of a Brewery and of Houses

NEAR EDINBURGH.

By Adjournment.—Upset prices reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th of April 1787, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The large and commodious BREWERY, and Dwelling House at Summerhall, which belonged to the deceased Thomas Bryson, brewer there, as formerly advertised.

And also, his Dwelling Houses at New Grange, possessed by Robert Muir, Robert Pringle, and others.

The articles of roup are in the hands of William Christie, writer in Edinburgh, who will receive proposals for a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale; and any proposals that may be made shall be concealed, if desired.

If the Brewery is not sold, it will be let for the ensuing year.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament of New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of June 1787, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The Teinds of the Lands of Nether-Mains of PITCON and LINTSEEDRIDGE, lying in the parish of Dalry, and county of Ayr.

The free teind of the said lands is 26 l. 12 s. 9 d. 3-12th. Sterling, which the Lords have valued at nine years purchase, or L. 342 9 0-12th.

The articles of sale, and the title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr. Alexander Rofs, depute clerk of session.

Houses in Edinburgh to be Sold.

THERE is to be sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 4th April next, at six o'clock afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, lying on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh.

THE LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the uppermost story of Blair's Land, entering from the Parliament Close, and fronting the Cross, with the garrets and cellars thereto belonging, presently possessed by Mr. William Grant.

THE FOUR UPPERMOST STOREYS of Polton's land, lying on the south side of the High Street, at the head of the Fountain Close, near the Netherbow. The first of these lately possessed by Mrs. Kennedy, now deceased, and the others presently possessed by Miss Dicksons of Carberry, Mrs. Morton, and Miss Dargy.

AND ALSO.

THE WEST HALF OF THE FOURTH STOREY of Monteth's Land, and the garret above the same, lying at the head of Skinner's Close, presently possessed by Stephen Milton and Alexander Man.

The articles of sale, with the title deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of James Jollie writer to the signet, to whom application may be made for further particulars.

The above subjects are all insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, on the old plan, and the premium paid up.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in the house of Mrs. Blackhall, winter on the shore of Leith, on Thursday the 5th April 1787, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP.

Now in the harbour of Leith, French built, and made free, burthen boat 160 tons, more or less, a very fast sailing vessel, carries 100 without ballast, of an easy draught of water, and leached up to the light water marks, exceedingly well found, and may be sent to sea at very small expense. Inventor to be had on board, and James Hamilton, broker.

HOUSE TO SELL OR LET.

A HOUSE at Rollin. The ground floor consisting of two rooms and a kitchen; the second floor of two rooms with closets; and the attic floor of two rooms with closets. Also a Garden, stable, cellar, and pigeon-house; and the purchaser or tenant, if he inclines, may be accommodated with a park of two acres of ground presently in grass. The premises are fitted up in such a manner as to suit the reception of a genteel family.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Rollin, or James Munro writer, St. James's Square, Edinburgh.

TO LET.

A HOUSE all within itself, consisting of eight rooms and kitchen, with a lead cistern, oven, grate, &c.

Two Grass Plots, with a pump-well, cellar, coal-house, washing-house, and many other conveniences, free of all kind of vermin, situated at the foot of Reid's Close, near Lady Milnes's lodging, Canongate. Rent 25 l.

For particulars apply to Mr. Gibson, surgeon, Riddel's Land, Lawn Market.

House in Prince's Street.

TO BE SOLD, and entered to at Whitunday next, a HOUSE in Prince's Street, New Town, No. 35, consisting of ten rooms, kitchen, scullery, servant apartments, and garrets, cellars with catacombs; and coach-house and stable with four stalls.

The premises may be viewed on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars apply at the house, or to Mr. Erskine clerk to the signet.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 26th March 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commissioners of Excise, THERE is to be exposed to SALE by Public Auction, at the places after mentioned, viz.

At Perth, on Monday the 2d April next,

16 Gallons RUM.
105 Gallons BRANDY.
87 Gallons GENEVA.
254 Gallons BRITISH SPIRITS.

At Anstruther, on Tuesday the 3d April

1603 Gallons GENEVA.
238 Gallons RUM.
137 Gallons BRANDY.

At Dundee, on Wednesday the 4th April,

41 Gallons RUM.
117 Gallons BRANDY.
663 Gallons GENEVA.
31 Gallons CINNAMON WATER.
31 Gallons BRITISH SPIRITS.

And at Arbroath, on Thursday the 5th April,

114 Gallons GENEVA.

The goods may be viewed at the respective warehouses, any time before, or the morning of the day of sale.

PERTH-SHIRE. GAMEDUTT.

A List of Certificates issued in the county aforesaid, with respect to the said duty, between the 21st of July and 21st of November 1786, pursuant to an act of Parliament, granting a duty on such Certificates.

Athol, Duke of, at Athol-house.
Breadalbane, John, Earl of, at Breadalbane-house.
Belcher, John Hepburn, Esq. of Invermay.
Biddulph, Capt. John, of Birbury in England.
Balcanquhall, Henry, of Edrardout.
Balcanquhall, Capt. Archibald, at Glenlyon-house.
Beaton, Alexander, writer in Edinburgh.
Craigie, Lieut. Patrick, residing at Glenlochy.
Campbell, John, residing at Milntown of Strathbrand.
Campbell, John, Esq. jun. of Auchallader.
Cunningham, Adam, Esq. of Bonnytown, residing at Orrie.

Craigie, David, Esq. of Dumburkey.
Drummond, William, Esq. of Logiealmond.
Drummond, Thomas, Esq. of ditto.
Drummond, Col. Andrew John, of Machany.
Drummond, James, Esq. of Perth.
Drummond, William Henry, Esq. 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

Dunblinn, Hon. Lord.
Forrester, Ranny, residing in Perth.
Gilbert, Capt. Roger, Pomeroy in ditto.
Graham, Charles, at Hallyards.
Gordon, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, of the 26th Regiment of Foot.

Gray, Right Hon. Charles Lord.
Graham, Thomas, Esq. of Balgowan.
Graham, Charles, Esq. at Orchill.
Greenhill, Peter, at Muirhouse.
Graham, Gen. David, at Gorthy.
Hunter, Alexander, of Kirkton.

Homes, George, Esq. of Argait.
Haggar, John, Esq. of Canamuir.
Henderford, Mr. Robert, Advocate.
Kinloch, Right Hon. Thomas Earl of.
Keir, Thomas, Esq. at Fintalich.
Keir, George, at Duplin.
Kinneir, Thomas, junior of Kinloch, residing at Inchmichael.

Kinncarr, Charles, residing at Inchmichael.
Kinloch, David, Esq. of Gouffie.
Lindsey, Captain Martin, in Perth.
Murray, Sir William, of Ochtertye, Bart.
Murray, Patrick, Esq. junior of ditto.
Meier, William, Esq. of Aldie.

Murray, Captain George, at Stanley.
M'Farlane, John, at Biggins.
Menzies, William, at Balfracks.
Murray, John, Esq. of Lintrose.
Macrae, Robert, at Fortingal.
Mercer, James, Esq. in Perth.

M'Farlane, Robert, at Cullendar.
Milne, James, at Longcraig.
Murray, Alexander, Esq. of Aytoun.
Moncrieff, Sir Thomas, of that ilk, Baronet.
M'Laren, Archibald, tenant at Blairgairny.
M'Alpine, Captain William, at Dumblane.

Moray, Charles, Esq. of Abercromby.
Moray, Alexander, Esq. at Fing. Sk. r.
M'Donnell, John, Esq. of Lochgarry.
Ogilby, Robert, Esq. of Roslie.
Ogilby, Ebenezer, Esq. of Gandy.

Ogilby, James Stewart, Esq. junior of Roslie.
Philp, Richard, residing at Kincardine.
Rutherford, John, of New m. of Fordie.
Robertson, Major Archibald, of Lawers.
Rollo, Lieutenant John, residing at Garriehrew.
Ruffel, Henry, residing at Dumblane.

Rishton, Martin Folkes, Esq.
Rutherford, Lieutenant Richard, residing at Auchintully.
Rutherford, Captain Andrew, ditto.
Rutherford, James Lord, residing at Melvil-house.
Robertson, Captain William, Esq. younger of Lude.
Stirling, John, residing at Keir-park.

Stewart, Thomas, Esq. ditto at Dalguise.
Stewart, John, ditto at Dunce.
Stewart, John, Esq. ditto at Sheegals.
Scott, James, residing at Kincardine.
Williamson, Joseph, of Duncathill.
Waugh, Captain Gilbert, residing at Seggyden.
Williamson, James, ditto in Edinburgh.

Woodward, Lieutenant Edward, of the Royal Artillery.

Young, Thomas, residing at Huntingtower.

Young, John, merchant in Perth.

Yeaman, James, Esq. of Urris.

Game-Keepers.

Allen, John, in Milntown of Logiealmond.

Anderdon, Donald, at Fero-ton.

Blackwood, James, at Dun-blanc.

Brough, James, at Eastmills.

Black, Robert, at Kippendavie.

Creaser, Peter, at Melkhour.

Creaser, James, at Lawers.

Cunningham, John, at Dun-crub.

Creaser, John, servant to

Couthill, John, at Newton.

Cherleton, Anthony, at A-berracary.

Campbell, John, at Glenfal-loch.

Fechney, James, at Duplin.

Ditto, at ditto.

Flowerden, William, at Inch-martin.

Graham, Duncan, at Ochter-tye.

Gould, Wm, at Glenscagles.

Gardiner, Robt, at Glendoig.

Heddrick, John, at Ardoch.

Johnston, Laurence, in Ne-ther Dalkeith of Aldie.

Macdonald, Alexr. at Blair-Drummond.

Miller, James, at Monzie.

MacLaren, John, at Drum-mond Castle.

Macgregor, Donald, at Broom-hall.

Martin, Donald, at Leney.

MacLaren, Donald, at Drum-mond Castle.

Macintyre, John, at Gorthy.

Ritchie, George, servant to

Roy, Alex. of Meorie.

Stearling, George, at Belmont

Castle.

Scottish, John, at Orchill.

Stewart, William, at Donn.

Whyte, Wm. at Dunblane.

By Order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties,

By whom appointed.

William Drummond of Lo-giealmond.

Mrs Anne Menzies of Per-ton.

John Hepburn Belcher of Invermay.

John Brough of Eastmills.

John Stirling of Kippendavie.

Wm. Mercer, Esq. of Aldie.

Major Archibald Robertson of Lawers.

Lord Rollo.

His Grace the Duke of Athol.

Col. James Edmonstone of Newton.

Charles Murray, Esq. of A-berracary.

William Campbell of Glenfal-loch.

Earl of Kinnoul.

Robt. Hay Drummond, Esq.

John Allan, Esq. of Inch-martin.

Sir William Murray of Och-tertye, Bart.

Geo. Haldane, Esq. of Glen-scagles.

John Craigie, Esq. of Glen-doir.

Sir William Stirling of Ar-doch, Bart.

Wm. Mercer, Esq. of Aldie.

George Drummond of Blair-Drummond.

Robert Campbell, Esq. of Monzie.

James Drummond, Esq. of Perth.

Sir Robt. Menzies of Wcom-hall.

Thomas Buchanan, Esq. of Leney.

James Drummond, Esq. of Perth.

General David Graeme of Gorthy.

Duke of Athol.

James Drummond, Esq. of Perth.

Jas. Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland.

William Graham, Esq. of Orchill.

John Ronaldson of Blairhall.

James Drummond, Esq. of Perth.

JAS. PATON, Dep.

JOHN BRETPELL Sec.

NOTICE.

MONEY being prepared for paying the debts of Colonel ALEXANDER STEWART of Aiton at Whitunday next, the Creditors are desired to give in their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, to Mr David Russell, accountant in Edinburgh, or John Hunter writer to the signet, betwixt and the first of May next, that matters may be prepared for their payment, as no interest will be allowed them after the said term of Whitunday next.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Merchant in Edinburgh.

ROBERT BROWN, writer to the signet, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Robert Johnston, hereby gives notice, that he has made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts proved and lodged in his hands, with a scheme, dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the several creditors in those debts, according to the due order of ranking.—Which states and schemes, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 20th of February last, lie in the trustee's hands, open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, and will remain there till the 31st May next 1787: on which day, being exactly twelve months after the date of the sequestration, a general meeting of the said creditors is to be held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon, in order that they may receive their dividend, and give such directions as may appear necessary for the future management of the affairs.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES BROWN, Merchant in Edinburgh.

CHARLES SELKIRG, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Brown, hereby gives notice, That he has made up a state of Mr Brown's effects which have been converted into money, and a state of the debts proved and lodged with him, with a scheme or cast dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the creditors, according to their due order of ranking.—Which states and scheme, together with a general state of Mr Brown's affairs brought down to the 18th February last, will lie in his hands open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, till the 30th May 1787, being exactly twelve months from the date of the sequestration; on which day, a general meeting of the creditors is to be held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at one o'clock, in order that the creditors may receive their dividends, and give such directions as may appear necessary for the future management of the funds.



FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE SHIP RUBY.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master.

Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will sail by the 20th April 1787.

The Ruby is a fine British built ship, about 400 tons burden, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and is intended as a constant trader betwixt Nova Scotia and Greenock.

For freight or passage apply to Mr Alexander Smith jun. Aberdeen; or Mr Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or to Hunter, Robertson, and Co. Greenock.

N. B. Wanted, for a Gentleman's Family in Nova Scotia, a MAN SERVANT that can tend table, assist in the family, and understand something of a kitchen garden, and a MAID SERVANT for domestic service,—both to be engaged for two years, their passage paid, and good wages given;—but none need apply that are not well recommended.

Women Servants, of good character, will find great encouragement in Nova Scotia. Such as cannot pay their passage will be indentured for one year, and have liberty to find matters for themselves when they arrive at Halifax.

House Carpenters and Young Men acquainted with farming will find good encouragement.

House of Elphinston.

TO THE LET, and entered to immediately.

THE HOUSE OF ELPHINSTON, with coach-house, stables, and other office-houses, and a good pigeon-house well stocked, lying within nine miles of Edinburgh, three of Dalkeith, and six of Haddington, pleasantly situated, and commanding a very extensive and beautiful view.

A tenant may be accommodated with a large garden of near four acres of ground, and as much grass as he pleases.

The house and grounds may be seen at any time, and particulars may be learned by applying to Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for one or more years, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE House of Leaton, with the

Offices, Garden, and Pigeon-house, they lie in the parish of Humber, and county of Haddington. The situation of this place is pleasant and healthy, it is within sixteen miles of Edinburgh, and seven of Haddington, and the roads to both places are good. The house is well furnished and properly finished, and the subjects are fit for the proper accommodation of a genteel family. One or two small inclosures for grass or tillage may be had, if required.

Thomas Park, tenant in Bankhead, will show the premises; and application for a lease may be made to Isaac Grant, writer to the signet.

House and Parks at Inveresk.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS in INVERESK, belonging to Mr Buchan, viz.

A neat well-finished HOUSE, consisting of eight rooms, and a kitchen, with stable, coach-house, byre, washing-house, and brew-house, and other conveniences, with a small garden, and a well fenced inclosure, containing about 34 acres for pasture, with one flet in the Haugh of Inveresk, all presently possessed by Mrs Wedderburn or her husband.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

The servant at the House will show the house, offices, and garden. And John Douglas will show the park.

TO BE SOLD.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

THE HOUSE possessed by and be-

longing to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, with the Coach-house, Stables, and other offices, including the Gateway, consisting of four rooms, through which gateway the present principal entry to the house is.

The house, which is genteel, and adapted to accommodate a large family, is agreeably situated in the centre of a large garden, neatly laid out, through which there are two entries, one to Scott's Close, the other to Argyle-square: which last may be made a commodious coach-entry, and easy access to the South Bridge. There is also a large leaden cistern and water-pipe in the back-courtyard, with many other conveniences. The house to be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock. For further particulars, apply to Mr Isaac Grant writer to the signet.

Inn or Stage at Dalnacardoch to Let.

THE well-known frequented INN, built under the direction of the late Board of Trustees for managing the Forfeited Estates at Dalnacardoch, part of the estate of Lochgarry, being the next stage on the great military road from Blair of Athol to Inverness, with the Farm, Inclosures, and Hill-pasture thereto belonging, are to be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon. The tenant's entry to commence at Whitunday first, when the same becomes void by the voluntary removal of the widow of the late tenant.

This stage is so well frequented and known to all travellers to the north of Scotland by the Highland road, for its many conveniences and accommodation by the complete and elegant manner in which the house and square of offices have been built and finished with stone and lime and slated roof, at a high expence, and also the stone-inclosures, that it may be deemed superfluous to give any pious description either of the situation or accommodation for travellers and Noblemen and Gentlemen who resort to it, even from England, during the shooting season, as well as the great extent and range of pasture ground for enabling the possessor to hold a flock of black cattle and sheep. And therefore it becomes only necessary to say in general, that it is perhaps one of the completest and best accommodated of any of the Highland stages in the north of Scotland. And as the proprietor is desirous to have a person properly qualified to occupy such a place, so as to keep up the character of the Stage, and give satisfaction to travellers, this public intimation is made.

Persons intending to offer will please apply to William Macdonald writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Stewart, at Miln-town of Drumacaine, the factor.

Lands in the County of Linlithgow

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 13th of April next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in whole, or in lots, The Lands of EASTER CARRIBBER, WOODEND of Carribber, Upper and Nether KETTLISTON the Farm and Lands of KETTLISTON-MILN, KETTLISTON-BRAEHEAD, Lands of CRAIGEND, CALDHAME, and WESTER KILTYLY, consisting of 566 acres; and the FEU-DUTIES of the Lands of Balfyde, Kettleston-Mains, and Woodcockdale, amounting to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, with the Tenants of the Lands of Easter Carribber and Craigend, in the parishes of Linlithgow and Torphichen.

These lands are most delightfully situated in a plentiful country, eighteen miles distant from Edinburgh, and the greatest part of them within one mile of Linlithgow. The grounds are mostly inclosed, and subdivided into convenient inclosures, the lands being set upon including leases.—There is a thriving natural Wood upon Carribber; on which lands there is a beautiful romantic situation for a house.

The rent, after deducting public burdens, is above 210 l. exclusive of the value of the wood.—Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

If the lands are not sold together, they will be supported in the following lots:

I. Craigend—lying within two miles and a half of the burgh of Linlithgow, half a mile of the town of Torphichen, and two miles of Bathgate.

II. Easter Carribber, and Woodend of ditto—pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Avon, within two miles of Linlithgow; the turnpike-road from Cleugh iron-work to Borrowstounness runs through these lands.

III. Kettleston-Mill—lying within a mile of Linlithgow, and contiguous to the two following lots.

IV. Upper and Nether Kettlestons.

V. Kettleston-Braehead.

VI. Caldham—lying within a mile of Linlithgow. The great road from that burgh to Mid-Calder runs through these lands.

VII. Wester Kilty—lies within a mile of Linlithgow, and the great road leading from that to Bathgate runs alongside of these lands.

The whole of the lands are set at a very low rent, and there are Lime-works contiguous to all of them, and good roads leading thereto.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of William Lumlaime, clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Mr James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow, any person wishing for further information may apply.—Mr Taylor will show rentals, and inform of a proper person to point out the grounds.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN NIDDRIE, Vicinal Merchant and Cattle-dealer at Honyhirst.

THE Trustees on the sequestrated estate of the said John Nidrie, request a meeting of his Creditors, within the house of William Cream, victor at Laurencekirk, upon Saturday the 21st day of April next, upon business of importance.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

By Adjournment.

Lands in Dumfriesshire.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, in one or more lots.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF LAIRDHOLME, I.N. HALL, and RAVENSHILL, which belonged to the deceased William Johnston of Lairdholme, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfriesshire.

The proven free rent of the above lands is 118 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which was formerly valued at 20 years purchase, or 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling; but the upset-price is now reduced to 19 years purchase, or 2248 l. 19 s. 4 d.

These lands hold feu of subjects superior; they are agreeably situated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Ecclefechan, and four from the limits-parishes of Blackcraig. They are very extensive, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, in a proper proportion.—The first is of a fine sharp soil.—The last fits both for sheep and black cattle. The whole being almost in a state of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expence. There are large pastures in different parts of the estate, which are very valuable, and being scarce in that part of the country. A mansion-house, garden, and offices, are also on the premises, with a considerable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to officers, the above lands will be exposed in the two following lots:

LOT I. To consist of the Lands of Lairdholme and Lin-hall, presently possessed by Mrs Johnston, the proven free rent of which is 83 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.—Upset-price, at 19 years purchase 1581 l. 8 d.

On this lot is the mansion-house, garden, and offices.

LOT II.